AO 120 (Rev. 08/10)

TO:

Mail Stop 8 Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

REPORT ON THE FILING OR DETERMINATION OF AN ACTION REGARDING A PATENT OR TRADEMARK

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450		TRADEMARK				
In Compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 290 and/or 15 U.S. filed in the U.S. District Court ☐ ☐ Trademarks or ☑ Patents. (☑ the patent action in		Easte	ern District of Tex	kas	on the following	
DOCKET NO. 2:11-cv-02761-ODW 🔓	DATE FILED 3/31/2011	U.S. DI		astern District of Te	xas	
PLAINTIFF			DEFENDANT			
GHJ Holdings, LLC			WMS GAMIN- corporation	G, INC, a Delaware		
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK		HOLDE	ER OF PATENT OR TR	ADEMARK	
1 5,401,024	3/28/1995	WM	S Gaming, Inc. (Chicago, IL)		
2 D464,377	10/15/2002	WM	S Gaming, Inc. (Waukegan, IL)		
3 D459,402	6/25/2002	WM	S Gaming, Inc. (Waukegan, IL)		
4 D495,755	9/7/2004	WM	S Gaming, Inc. (Waukegan, IL)		
5 D495,754	9/7/2004	·WM	S Gaming, Inc. (Waukegan, IL)		
DATE INCLUDED	In the above—entitled case,	the following	patent(s)/ trademar	k(s) have been included	: Other Pleading	
PATENT OR	DATE OF PATENT			ER OF PATENT OR TR		
TRADEMARK NO.	OR TRADEMARK		HOLDE	K OF FAIENI OR IK	ADDIVIARA	
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4						
5	L.,					
In the abov	In the above—entitled case, the following decision has been rendered or judgement issued:					
DECISION/JUDGEMENT						
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patent information. Indeed, Defendant updated the marking of its manufacturing date, as shown above, but decided to continue to mark the Inapplicable Patents. Further, the sheer number of Inapplicable Patents that Defendant marked on its products (as described above), combined with the other facts herein, allow a reasonable inference that Defendant knew the patents were inapplicable when it marked the Falsely Marked Products.

- 12. It was a false statement for Defendant to mark the Falsely Marked Products with inapplicable patents. Defendant knew that the patents were inapplicable, but nevertheless marked them on its products when they were clearly inapplicable in an attempt to deceive the public.
- 13. Defendant is a large, sophisticated company that regularly enforces its patents and that regularly reviews its patent portfolio (in light of the importance of such intellectual property in the gaming industry). Defendant has, and/or regularly retains, sophisticated legal counsel. Defendant has many years of experience applying for patents, obtaining patents, licensing patents, and/or litigating in patent infringement lawsuits. Indeed, the United States Patent and Trademark Office's website shows Defendant to be the assignee to 754 patents and patent applications. Further, Defendant has been a party to six patent related cases, in which Defendant was plaintiff at least three times asserting claims for patent infringement. The patents that Defendant owns or has licensed, including the Inapplicable Patents, were or are important assets to Defendant and are consistently reviewed and monitored in the course of Defendant's business.
- 14. The applicability of a U.S. Patent is not readily ascertainable by members of the public at the time of the product purchase. The patent number itself does not provide members of the public with information on what the patent covers. Basic information about a patent, such as the filing, issue and priority dates associated with a particular U.S. patent number are available at, for example, the website of the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"). However, access to the Internet is necessary to retrieve that information (meaning that a consumer may not

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have the ability to retrieve the information, especially while he is in a store making a purchasing decision). Rather, a member of the public must also conduct a burdensome legal analysis, requiring specific knowledge of U.S. Patent laws regarding coverage.

- 15. Defendant knew that it was a false statement to mark the Falsely Marked Products with an inapplicable patent.
- 16. Defendant did not have, and could not have had, a reasonable belief that its products were properly marked, and Defendant knew that the aforementioned patents were inapplicable.

INJURY IN FACT TO THE UNITED STATES

- 17. Defendant's practice of false marking is injurious to the United States.
- 18. The false marking alleged above caused injuries to the sovereignty of the United States arising from Defendant's violations of federal law, specifically, the violation of 35 U.S.C. §292(a). The United States has conferred standing on "any person," which includes Relator, as the United States' assignee of the claims in this complaint to enforce section 292.
- 19. The false marking alleged above caused proprietary injuries to the United States, which, together with section 292, would provide another basis to confer standing on Relator as the United States' assignee.
- 20. The marking and false marking statutes exist to give the public notice of patent rights. Congress intended the public to rely on marking as a ready means of discerning the status of intellectual property embodied in an article of manufacture or design, such as the Falsely Marked Products.
- 21. Federal patent policy recognizes an important public interest in permitting full and free competition in the use of ideas that are, in reality, a part of the public domain—such as those described in the Inapplicable Patents.

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- 22. Congress' interest in preventing false marking was so great that it enacted a statute that sought to encourage private parties to enforce the statute. By permitting members of the public to bring qui tam suits on behalf of the government, Congress authorized private persons like Relator to help control false marking.
- 23. The acts of false marking alleged above deter innovation and stifle competition in the marketplace for at least the following reasons: if an article that is within the public domain is falsely marked, potential competitors may be dissuaded from entering the same market; false marks may also deter scientific research when an inventor sees a mark and decides to forego continued research to avoid possible infringement; and false marking can cause unnecessary investment in design around or costs incurred to analyze the validity or enforceability of a patent whose number has been marked upon a product with which a competitor would like to compete.
- 24. The false marking alleged above misleads the public into believing that the Inapplicable Patents give Defendant control of the Falsely Marked Products (as well as like products), placing the risk of determining whether the Falsely Marked Products are controlled by such patents on the public, thereby increasing the cost to the public of ascertaining who, if anyone, in fact controls the intellectual property embodied in the Falsely Marked Products.
- 25. Thus, in each instance where a representation is made that the Falsely Marked Products are protected by the Inapplicable Patents, a member of the public desiring to participate in the market for products like the Falsely Marked Products must incur the cost of determining whether the involved patents are valid and enforceable. Failure to take on the costs of a reasonably competent search for information necessary to interpret each patent, investigation into prior art and other information bearing on the quality of the patents, and analysis thereof can result in a finding of willful infringement, which may treble the damages an infringer would otherwise have to pay.

- 26. The false marking alleged in this case also creates a misleading impression that the Falsely Marked Products are technologically superior to previously available products, as articles bearing the term "patent" may be presumed to be novel, useful, and innovative.
- 27. Every person or company in the United States is a potential entrepreneur with respect to the process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter described in the Inapplicable Patents. Moreover, every person or company in the United States is a potential competitor with respect to the Falsely Marked Products marked with the Inapplicable Patents.
- 28. Each Falsely Marked Product or advertisement thereof, because it is marked with or displays the Inapplicable Patents, is likely to, or at least has the potential to, discourage or deter each person or company (itself or by its representatives), which views such marking from commercializing a competing product, even though the Inapplicable Patents do nothing to prevent any person or company in the United States from competing in commercializing such products.
- 29. The false marking alleged in this case and/or advertising thereof has quelled competition with respect to similar products to an immeasurable extent, thereby causing harm to the United States in an amount that cannot be readily determined.
- 30. The false marking alleged in this case constitutes wrongful and illegal advertisement of a patent monopoly that does not exists and, as a result, has resulted in increasing, or at least maintaining, the market power or commercial success with respect to the Falsely Marked Products.
- 31. Each individual false marking (including each time an advertisement with such marking is accessed on the Internet) is likely to harm, or at least potentially harms, the public. Thus, each such false marking is a separate offense under 35 U.S.C. §292(a).
- 32. Each offense of false marking creates a proprietary interest of the United States in the penalty that may be recovered under 35 U.S.C. §292(b).

33. For at least the reasons stated in paragraphs 2 to 32 above, the false marking alleged in this case caused injuries to the sovereignty of the United States arising from violations of federal law and has caused proprietary injuries to the United States.

CLAIM

34. For the reasons stated in paragraphs 2 to 33 above, Defendant has violated section 292 of the Patent Act by falsely marking the Falsely Marked Products with intent to deceive the public.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 35. Relator thus requests this Court, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §292, to do the following:
 - A. enter a judgment against Defendant and in favor of Relator that Defendant has violated 35 U.S.C. §292 by falsely marking products with knowledge that the patent has expired and/or are not applicable for the purpose of deceiving the public;
 - B. order Defendant to pay a civil monetary fine of \$500 per false marking offense, or an alternative reasonable amount determined by the Court taking into consideration the total revenue and gross profit derived from the sale of falsely marked products and the degree of intent to falsely mark the products, one-half of which shall be paid to the United States and the other half to Relator;
 - C. enter a judgment declaring that this case is "exceptional," under 35 U.S.C.
 §285 and award in favor of Relator, and against Defendant, the costs incurred by
 Relator in bringing and maintaining this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees;
 - D. order that Defendant, its officers, agents, servants, employees, contractors, suppliers, and attorneys be enjoined from committing new acts of false patent marking and be required to cease all existing acts of false patent marking within 90 days; and

1	E. grant Relator such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and
2	equitable.
3	JURY DEMAND
4	36. Relator demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.
5	50. Relater communication and institute to the state of t
6	
7	Respectfully submitted, this the 31st day of March, 2011.
8	GARTEISER LAW GROUP, P.C.
9	By R Harteisen
10	Randall T. Garteiser
11	Attorneys for the Relator
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Otis D. Wright II and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Suzanne H. Segal.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

CV11- 2761 ODW (SSx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

All discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge

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			NOTICE TO COUNSEL		
A co filed	ppy of this notice must be served , a copy of this notice must be se	with the erved or	e summons and complaint on all de n all plaintiffs).	fendal	nts (if a removal action is
Sub	sequent documents must be filed	d at the	following location:		
[X]	Western Division 312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8 Los Angeles, CA 90012	L	Southern Division 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516	U	Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Fallure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

United States District Court

for the

Central District of California

Limited Liability Company	} }
v. WMS GAMING, INC., a Delaware corporation	Civil Action No.
Defendant	(SSx)

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address) CT Corporation Systems 818 W. 7th St. Los Angeles, CA 90017

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: GARTEISER LAW GROUP, P.C.

Randall T. Gartelser (Cal. Bar # 231821) Christopher A. Honea (Cal. Bar # 232473) 44 North San Pedro Road San Rafaet, California 94903 [Tel.] (415)785-3762

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

Date: MAR 3 0 2011

SHEA BOURGEOIS
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

SEAL

AO 440 (Rev. 12/09) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No.

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (1))

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Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

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(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, A yourself, provide same.)	duress and Telephone Number. If	you are representing	Attorneys (If Known)		
Randall T. Gartelser (SB) Gertelser Law Group, P.C Son Roßeel, CA 94903, T	C.; 44 N. San Pedro Road				
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VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (CI	to the U.S. Civil Statute under whi	leb you are filing and w	rito a brief statement of cause.	Do not cite jurisdictional s	tatotes unless diversity.)
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AO 120 (Rev. 08/10)

TO:

Mail Stop 8 Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

REPORT ON THE FILING OR DETERMINATION OF AN ACTION REGARDING A PATENT OR TRADEMARK

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450			TRADEMARK			
In Compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 290 and/or 15 U.S.C. § 1116 you are hereby advised that a court action has been filed in the U.S. District Court Eastern District of Texas on the following						
☐ Trademarks or ☑	☐ Trademarks or ☐ Patents. (☐ the patent action involves 35 U.S.C. § 292.):					
DOCKET NO. 2:11-cv-02761-ODW 🔓	OCKET NO. DATE FILED U.S. DISTRICT COURT 2:11-cv-02761-QDW S 3/31/2011 Eastern District of Texas					
PLAINTIFF	3.31.231.	<u> </u>	DEFENDANT			
GHJ Holdings, LLC			WMS GAMING, INC, a Delaware corporation			
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK		HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK			
1 D509,254	9/6/2005	WM	IS Gaming, Inc. (Waukegan, IL)			
2 D512,105	11/29/2005	WM	IS Gaming, Inc. (Waukegan, IL)			
3 D559,328	1/8/2008	WM	IS Gaming, Inc. (Waukegan, IL)			
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PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK		HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK			
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Hi If yes, list case number(s):	is this action been pre	viously filed in this court an	d dismissed, remanded or closed? ♥No □ Yes	
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Hav	e any cases been pre	viously filed in this court that	t are related to the present case? 🗹 No 🗆 Yes	
ДC.	Arise from the same Call for determination For other reasons we	or closely related transaction on of the same or substantiall puld entail substantial duplic	ns, happenings, or events; or y related or similar questions of law and fact; or ation of labor if heard by different judges; or and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.	
IX. VENUE: (When completing th				
(a) List the County in this District ☐ Check here if the government,	: California County of its agencies or emplo	utside of this District; State is yees is a named plaintiff. If	f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides. this box is checked, go to item (b).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country Bowie County, TX	
			f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. If this box is checked, go to item (c).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
MAX-14-14-A-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-			Cook County, IL	
(c) List the County in this District Note: In land condemnation			f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose, red.	
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Los Angeles				
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Berns Note: In land condemnation cases,			San Luis Obispo Counties	
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY	(OR PRO PER):	K Had	Date 3/31/2011	
or other papers as required by le	aw. This form, approv	red by the Judicial Conference	mation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings e of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed ing the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)	
Key to Statistical codes relating to S	Social Security Cases:			
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of	f Cause of Action	
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))		
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, (30 U.S.C. 923)		
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
863	WWKC	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
864	SSID	All claims for supplement Act, as amended.	al security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security	
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))		

2	GARTEISER LAW GROUP, P.C. Randall T. Garteiser (Cal. Bar # 231821) Christopher A. Honea (Cal. Bar # 232473) 44 North San Pedro Road San Rafael, California 94903 [Tel.] (415)785-3762 [Fax] (415)785-3805 randall@glgnow.com chris.honea@glgnow.com Attorneys for Relator GHJ Holdings, LLC UNITED STATES DI CENTRAL DISTRICT CO	
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11	GHI HOLDINGS, LLC, a Texas limited liability	CASE NO.
12	company, Relator,	CV11-2761 ODW(SSK)
13	ν,	ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR FALSE
14	WMS GAMING, INC., a Delaware corporation,	PATENT MARKING
15	Defendant.	[Jury Trial Demanded]
16	To de desirances.	TRIAL DATE:
17) IRIAL DATE:
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Relator GHJ Holdings, LLC ("Relator") alleges as follows:

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NATURE OF THE CASE

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This is an action for false patent marking under section 292 of the Patent Act (35 U.S.C. §292), which provides that any person may sue to recover the civil penalty for false patent marking. Relator brings this qui tam action on behalf of the United States of America.

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PARTIES

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Relator is a Texas limited liability company with its principal place of business in 2. Texarkana, Texas.

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3. Upon information and belief, WMS Gaming, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. Upon information and belief, WMS Gaming, Inc. has its principal place of business at 800 South Northpoint Blvd., Waukegan, IL 60085 and can be served via its registered agent for service of process: National Registered Agents, Inc., 200 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL 60606.

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Relator's false marking claims under Title 4. 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1338(a).

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This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant by virtue of, inter alia, Defendant's persistent and continuous contacts with the Central District of California, including active and regular conduct of business during the relevant time period through its sales in the Central District of California.

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This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because, inter alia, Defendant has violated Title 35 U.S.C. §292, and falsely marked, advertised, distributed and sold products in the Central District of California. Further, on information and belief, Defendant has sold falsely

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marked products in competition with sellers of competitive products in the Central District of California. Such sales by Defendant are substantial, continuous and systematic.

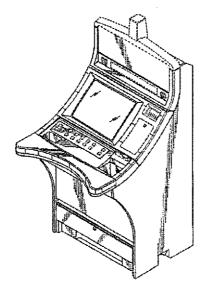
7. Venue is proper in this District under Title 28 U.S.C. §§1391(b) and (c) and 1395(a).

FACTS

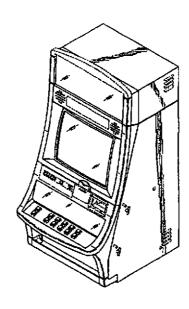
- 8. Defendant has marked and/or continues to mark its products, including, but not limited to, its gaming machines (collectively, the "Falsely Marked Products") with inapplicable patents, including at least U.S. Patent Nos. 5,401,024; D464,377; D459,402; D495,755; D495,754; D509,254; D512,105; and D559,328 (the "Inapplicable Patents").
- 9. Such false marking by Defendant includes marking the Inapplicable Patents upon, affixing the Inapplicable Patents to, and/or using the Inapplicable Patents in advertising in connection with the Falsely Marked Products.
- 10. As the photo shows below, Defendant has also falsely marked and/or continues to falsely mark the Falsely Marked Products with the intent to deceive by marking them with the "laundry list" of Defendant's patents that are inapplicable to the Falsely Marked Products, including, but not limited to Inapplicable Patents.



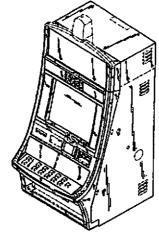
U.S. Patent No. 5,401,024 covers a "Keno Type Video Gaming Device." The other Inapplicable Patents cover the following designs respectively:



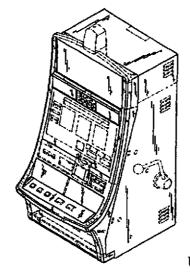
U.S. Patent No. D464,377



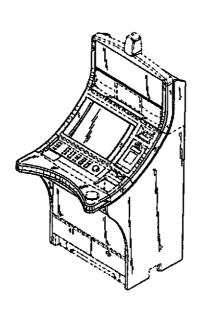
U.S. Patent No. D459,402



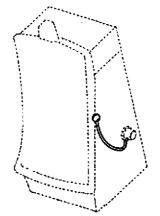
U.S. Patent No. D495,755



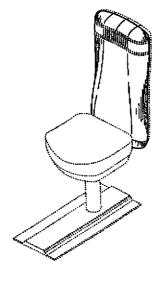
U.S. Patent No. D495,754



U.S. Patent No. D509,254



U.S. Patent No. D512,105



U.S. Patent No. D559,328

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As can be seen in the "Hot Hot Super Jackpot Multi Game" game below (and as only one example of the Falsely Marked Products) it is not a keno type gaming device as U.S. Patent No. 5,401,024 covers and the other Inapplicable Patents are also clearly inapplicable, providing a clear indication that Defendant knew its patent markings were false.



11. Defendant has marked the Falsely Marked Products by printing the Inapplicable Patents on the Falsely Marked Products. Such markings could have easily been updated to reflect accurate